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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/674,842	09/29/2003	John F. Ackerman	041A.0002.U1(US)	4466	
29683	7590 06/05/2006	EXAMINER		INER	
HARRINGTON & SMITH, LLP 4 RESEARCH DRIVE			PARKER, FREDERICK JOHN		
SHELTON, CT 06484-6212			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
·			1762		
			DATE MAILED: 06/05/2006	DATE MAILED: 06/05/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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		Application No.	Applicant(s)		
		10/674,842	ACKERMAN ET AL.		
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit		
		Frederick J. Parker	1762		
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app or Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address		
WHIC - Exte after - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DON'S of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Operiod for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period or reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing ed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from , cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status					
2a)	Responsive to communication(s) filed on This action is FINAL . 2b) This Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro			
Dispositi	ion of Claims				
5)⊠ 6)⊠ 7)□ 8)□ Applicati 9)□ 10)□	Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw Claim(s) 1-15 and 19-27 is/are allowed. Claim(s) 16-18 and 28 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or con Papers The specification is objected to by the Examine The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) according according to the second and request that any objection to the second according to	wn from consideration. r election requirement. r. epted or b) objected to by the Edrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).		
	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119				
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.					
2) 🔲 Notic 3) 🔯 Inform	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date 9/29/03;3//05.	4) Interview Summary (Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal Pa 6) Other:	(PTO-413) te atent Application (PTO-152)		

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

- 1. Claim 21 is objected to because of the following informalities: claim 21, line 2, the choice of the precursor and solvents ethanol or acetone would be clearer if the solvents were expressed as a Markush Group or similar language. Appropriate correction is required.
- 2. Claim 16 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. Claim 1 on which it ultimately depends requires pure Pt to be deposited in what must be a coating since the Pt deposits would "coat" the substrate surface.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
 The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 4. Claims 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
 - Claim 16 is vague and indefinite because it recites 'a substrate", hence it is unclear if it is the same or different from that of claims 1/15 on which it depends.
 - Claim 17 is vague and indefinite because it requires a "pure platinum coating" to be a
 "calcium magnesium aluminum silicon barrier coating" which is confusing and
 contradictory.

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Claim 18: "the solution" lacks antecedent basis.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 7. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
 - 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 - 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 - 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 - 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 8. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out

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the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

9. Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Mitsunori JP 08-206517 (translation).

Mitsunori teaches to apply pure Pt onto monolithic carriers (substrate) in an apparatus in which a source of Pt precursor, including Pt acetylacetonates [0011] are vaporized and directed to the substrate in a heated zone where, in the presence of oxygen, pure Pt metal is distributed onto the surface of the substrate [0022, etc]. The container is "air-tight" within its meaning in the specification page 6, 4-16 which requires confining reagent vapors with air/oxygen to mitigate carbon. Therefore, the reference would anticipate claim 28, or alternatively would have been obvious in view of Mitsunori which requires the presence of oxygen which is the carbon mitigating component of air to carry out the decomposition reaction of the Pt precursor.

10. Claims 1-15,19-27 distinguish over the prior art which does not teach nor suggest forming pure Pt on a substrate by applying the precursors of claims 1,21,24,26 to a substrate, wrapping it in a metal/ Al foil, and together heating them to cause decomposition of the precursor to form the pure Pt on a substrate.

Conclusion

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. US 5494704 teaches another CVD method to coat Pt on substrates using precursors in an air-tight reactor volume.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Frederick J. Parker whose telephone number is 571/272-1426. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thur. 6:15am -3:45pm, and alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Timothy Meeks can be reached on 571/272-1423. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Frederick J. Parker Primary Examiner Art Unit 1762